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The New Tatting of To-Day

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Edited by Louise S. Hauck

*Who will be glad to answer any letters relating to these
designs, if a stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed*

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Directions for Butterflies on Cover

NOTE: *p* denotes picot and *k* denotes knot

Two-thread Tatting. The bars are made with the shuttle on the spool thread, and rings are all made with the shuttle. Always begin a bar with one *k*, end with one *k* and a *k* between each *p*, unless directed otherwise. The same holds good with a ring with a given number of *ps*. It is best to make a *k* after each join before going on making *ps*.

The body of the butterfly is crocheted. Before you try to make the body for the butterfly, it is wise to have a little practice. Just make a few rolls and then it will be easier to make the perfect body. When you come to the place where you draw the thread through the roll on your needle, you will find that it is easier to get the stitch through this roll, if you do not take the thread to be drawn through it too closely to the work. Hold the roll between the left hand forefinger and thumb, keeping it well under control; and there you are, your stitch will go through without any trouble.

Directions for Making the Body

MAKE a chain of 22 stitches. Do not have the stitches tight, just loose enough so that the crochet needle will go comfortably through. Now wind the thread around the needle 12 times. You have to be careful that the first stitch on the needle does not untwist. If it does you will not have the correct number of stitches for the roll, and then the first stitch will become long and the roll will not be perfect. You must hold on to the first stitch. Go into the fourth chain-stitch, draw the thread through. Hold the roll firm between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, thread over needle up away from the chain-stitch, now carefully draw the thread slowly through the roll. Now your stitch will be to the right of the roll, and the thread at the left. Thread over the needle and draw it through the stitch on your needle. Draw the stitch tight enough so that the roll will curve. Repeat this roll, taking the next chain-stitch and bringing the thread back to the right as directed before. Now make 2 rolls 15 times over the needle and proceed as directed. Then 7 rolls 20 times over the needle. Then 1 roll 10 times over the needle. This is the dividing line between the head and body. 2 rolls 25 times over the needle. 3 rolls 30 times over the needle, then 1 roll 25 times over the needle. Now bring the thread to the right. Chain 3 into last of the 22 chains. Chain 2, turn, work on the wrong side, go in center of the 3 chain with a single crochet. Chain 2, single crochet over the 2 first threads between the rolls. Chain 2, proceed as directed until you have taken all the threads that there are on the wrong side. Without making a chain go into the center of the chain at the first roll. Chain 3 very close and go into the same stitch. This in the tip end of the body. Now slip-stitch all the way around the body to make it even so that one side will be exactly as wide as the other.

Making the First Wing

YOU begin with a ring that is the eye of the butterfly. If you have just wound your shuttle, there will be no need for you to tie a knot. But if your shuttle is full, and you need to tie the spool of ball thread to the shuttle, then make a square knot.

Ring. 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, close. Space about a quarter of an inch. Ring. 3 ks, 2 ps with 3 ks between each p, close. Turn the ps toward you. Bar, 5 ps. Turn ring up, repeat the ring. Turn, Bar, 5 ps. Turn, repeat the ring, making 4 ks between the ps. Turn. Bar, 4 ps. Turn, repeat the ring with 5 ks between each p. Turn. Bar, 7 ps. Turn. Ring, 5 ps (do not forget that you begin the bar or ring with a *k*, a *k* between each p, and end with a *k*), join in the first p of small ring, 2 ps, 1 long p, 2 ps, one long p, 7 ps, close. Turn. Bar, 7 ps, join to the center of the 7 ps of ring. Bar, 7 ps. Turn. Ring, 7 ps, join in the first long p of large ring, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, close. Space, 3 ps, join in the p between the 5 ks; 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, join to long p, 5 ks, join to p of small ring. (This making the second join in the ring at the bar.) 3 ps, close. Space, 3 short ps, without a *k* between the p, join in the center p of the 3 in ring. 3 short ps, join in the first p of small ring at bar, 3 short ps, 1 long p, 3 short ps, close. Space, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, join to the long p, 3 ks, 3 ps with 3 ks between each p, close. Space. 5 ks, join to first p, 5 ps, join to the next p of same small ring, 5 ps, close. Space, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, join to second p, 3 ks, join to the first p of small ring, 3 ks, 3 ps, close. Space, 3 ks, join to the third p, 3 ks, join to the next p of same ring, 3 ks, close. Turn. Space, 3 ks, join in the first space, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, close. Space, 5 ks, join in p of small ring, 1 p, join in the next space, 3 ps, close. Space, 7 short ps without a *k* between the ps, join in the center of the 3 ps, 2 more short ps, join in next space, 4 short ps, 1 long p, 4 short ps, close. Space, 5 ks, join in the long p, 1 k, 1 p, 1 k, join in next space, 3 ps, close.

Join the shuttle thread to the center of the 3 ps. Space, 3 ps, join in the next space, 5 ps, 1 long p, 5 ps, close. Space, 3 ks, join in the second p, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, close. Space, 4 ks, join to p of small ring, 4 ks, join in second p, 4 ks, 1 p, 4 ks, close. Space, 3 ks, join in p of last small ring, 3 ks, join to long p, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, close.

Join shuttle thread at bar. Bar, 5 ps, join between the first 2 rings. Bar, 5 ps, join between the next 2 rings, repeat the bar. Turn, 5 short ps without a *k* between the ps, join to first space, 3 ks, join in next space, 4 short ps, 1 long p, 4 short ps, close. Turn. Bar, 5 ps,

Turn, ring 2 ks, 1 p, 2 ks, join in long p, 2 ks, join in next space, 3 ps, 1 long p, 3 ps, close. Turn. Bar, 5 ps, join to long p. Turn, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, join in next space, 9 short ps without a *k* between, close. Turn. Bar, 5 ps. Turn. Ring, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, join in same space where you joined the last ring, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, close. A little space, 3 ks, join in p of ring you just made, 3 ks, join in next space, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, close. Space, 3 ks, join to p of last ring you made, 3 short ps with a *k* between each p, join in the same space where you joined the last ring, 3 short p, close. Space, ring, 3 ks, join to center of the 3 ps, 3 ks, join in next space, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, close. Space, join shuttle thread in p of last ring, the first ring you made after you made the eye. This completes the first or upper wing.

Directions for Lower Wing

TURN eye down and tip of wing up pointing to the left. Join shuttle thread in the first space. Now bring the spool or ball thread down to meet this shuttle thread, draw the spool or ball thread, whichever you are using, through the first space and pass the spool or ball through this loop, proceed making these joins until you come down to the shuttle thread. You will have to be careful to have the thread you are bringing down loose so that they will not pucker the work. Hold the eye down, make a bar with 5 ps, join at the base of third ring. (The base of ring is the place where the ring is closed.) Turn eye up. Ring 2 ks, 3 ps with two ks between each p, close. Turn eye up, repeat the bar, join to the center p of the bar of finished wing. Turn eye down, 4 ks, 1 p, 4 ks, 1 p, 1 k, 1 long p, 1 k, 1 p, 4 ks, 1 p, 4 ks, close. Turn eye down, repeat the bar, join the second p of next bar of finished wing. Turn eye down, ring 7 ps, join the first p of ring you made last, 4 ps, 1 long p, 4 ps, close. Turn eye down. Bar, 7 ps, join to long p. Bar, 5 ps. Turn eye up. Ring, 7 short ps without a *k* between the ps, join to third p of large ring, 4 short ps, 1 long p, 4 short ps, close. Space, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, join 10 long ps, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, close. Space, join shuttle thread to p of ring you have just made, little space, 3 ks, join to second short p, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, join in long p, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, close. Space, 2 ks, join to p of ring you just made, 2 ks, 1 p, 2 ks, close. A little space, 2 short ps with 1 k between the p, 3 ps, join to second p of ring, 3 ps, join to first p of small ring, 5 ps, close. Pull this ring a little oblong. Space, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, join to third p, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, close. Space, 2 ks, 1 p, 2 ks, join to picot of ring you just made, 2 ks, 1 p, 2 ks, 1 p, 2 ks, close, leaving a little space around this ring. Join to second p. Space, 2 ks, join to first p of large ring, 2 ks, 1 p, 2 ks, close. Space, 3 ks, join to p of small ring, 3 ks, join to second p of last ring, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, close. Leaving a tiny space, join shuttle thread at the beginning of the bar of this second ring. Turn eye down, leaving a space, join shuttle thread to first space and the p of ring. Space, 2 ks, join in the next space, 2 ks, 1 p, 2 ks, close. Space, join shuttle thread in space between the p and the base of the tiny ring. Space, 5 ps, join in space and the p at space, 3 ps, 1 long p, 3 ps, close. Join shuttle thread to long p, leaving a space so as to keep the p of ring free. A tiny space, 4 short ps without a *k* between the p, join to space and p, 4 short ps, join in next space, 3 ks, join in next space, 5 short ps, close. Space. Join shuttle thread in p where there is already a join, a tiny space, join shuttle thread between the joined p and the base of ring, a tiny space. Ring, 5 ks, 5 ps, close. Join shuttle thread to center of the 5 ps, leaving a space thread around the p, 2 ks, join in second p, 2 ks, 1 long p, 2 ks, close. Space, 3 ks, join in long p, 3 ks, join in space between the joins and the base of the ring, 3 ks, close. Space, 2 ks, join in picot, 2 ks, close. Join shuttle thread at bar. Turn. Bar 5 ps, join between the second and third small rings, repeat the bar, join in second space. Turn eye up, 9 short ps, without a *k* between, join in first space, 5 ks, join in next space, 4 short ps, without a *k* between, 1 long p, 4 more short ps, 1 long p, 4 short ps, close. Turn eye down, bar 5 ps, ring, 5 ps, join to first long p, 3 ps, join in next long p, 3 ps, join in next space, 5 ps, close. Turn eye down. Ring, 5 short ps without a *k* between the p, 1 long p, 5 short ps, close. Bar, 5 ps. Turn eye up. Ring 3 ks, join the center of the 5 ps, 3 ks, join in next space (between the two rings with the p), 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, close. Turn eye down, bar, 5 ps, join in next space, bar, 5 ps, join in next space, over the two threads. Cut off the two threads and tie with a square knot, then cut off the ends. This completes the second or lower wing.

Sew the wings to body, then crochet the chain in the eyes. Make a chain of 25 slip-stitch back of the chain, going in the sixth chain-stitch, cut off the thread and leave enough to sew the end through to the wrong side of the linen.

To Make the Half Butterfly

IF you use the butterfly with the one set of wings, you will then crochet a chain of 16 and going back to the fourth chain-stitch with a slip-stitch. Also leaving the ends to sew to through the linen. Make three legs and sew them so that they bend at the sixth stitch. Sew the body on the wrong side so that it will not be flat. The lower end of the body may be shaped as you sew it to the linen. Sew the butterfly through every picot. Cut out the lines very carefully from under the wings, quite close to the sewing and overcast this raw edge with very close stitches.

The Art of Making Tatting

By Louise S. Hauck

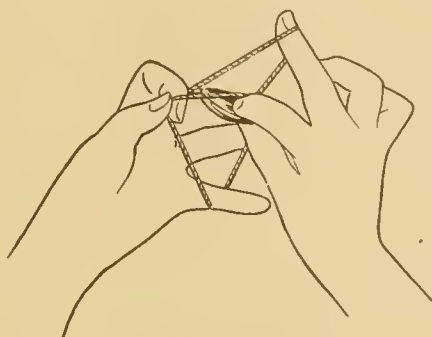
p means picot—k means knot

IN order to learn easily and quickly, and without trying one's patience too much, in learning, how to make tatting, it will be wise to read the following thoughtfully and carefully. The knots of which the tatting is made consist of two stitches. These stitches form little loops through which the shuttle thread must run freely so as not to confine it. You will see in starting the work the consistency of this need. Here is a fact which must be absolutely remembered in trying to learn. That the stitches are made with the left-hand thread and not with the shuttle thread. The shuttle is where the supply comes from.

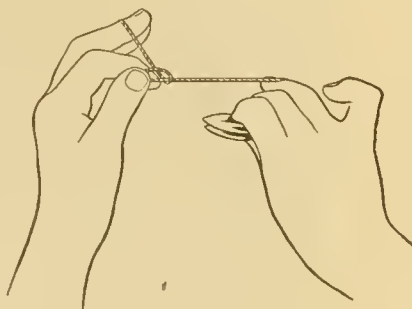
around the left-hand fingers, the shuttle in the right hand with the thread at the right of the shuttle, holding out the thread of the shuttle with the middle finger of the right hand.

Now you will make the first stitch of the knot. Put the shuttle down in the ring against the space thread of the left hand, let the thread pass up between the forefinger and shuttle, then over the shuttle and down between the shuttle and thumb. Now comes the knack of making the first little loop.

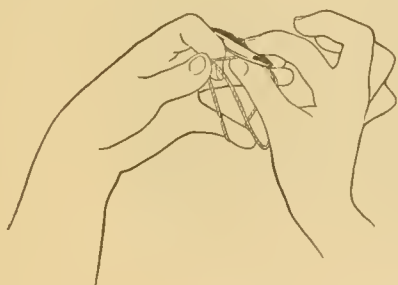
Give the shuttle thread a little jerk, at the same time bending the left-hand fingers a little, holding the shuttle thread firmly; you will see the little loop



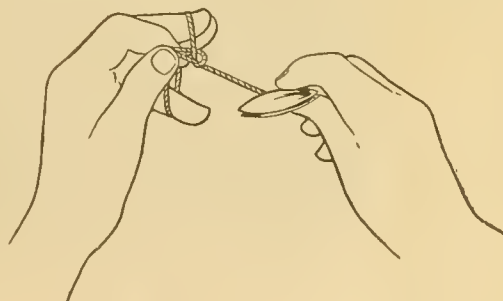
In position for first stitch



First half of first knot



In position for second stitch



Completed knot of under and over stitches

How to hold the left-hand thread and shuttle

TAKE the end of the thread between the forefinger and thumb, form a ring around the left hand, spreading out the rest of the fingers a little. You will now have a space between the forefinger and middle finger. In this space all the stitches are made that are used when working with one thread. Now take the shuttle between the forefinger and thumb of the right hand, with the thread at the right of the shuttle. Have the thread between the left hand and the shuttle about six inches long. If you have the thread too long it will bother you, because you will have to hold the thread out with the middle finger of the right hand. Now here is the position for the first stitch. A ring of the thread

will immediately fall in place. The loop will have the shuttle thread running through it, the left-hand thread will be over the loop, the end thread will then be underneath. The little loop is now brought back to the forefinger and thumb of the left hand by opening the fingers of the left hand. You will see that the loop will slip back easily enough. Hold the first stitch firmly between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand. All the knots are gently held between the forefinger and thumb as you work.

The second position for holding the shuttle in making the second stitch is thus: Allow a loop to form in the ring of the left-hand thread, and pass the space thread up between the thumb and shuttle, over the shuttle and down between the shuttle and forefinger; give the shuttle thread a little jerk; at the

same time close the left-hand fingers, hold the shuttle thread firmly and the loop will at once fall in place. Now look at this stitch carefully. (Of course you will understand that the shuttle must be worked in the loop you have formed with the shuttle thread.) You will see that the shuttle thread runs through the little loop, and the left-hand thread will be underneath the little loop. Now open the fingers of the left hand and let the stitch come close to the first one made and you will have one complete knot. All tatting, no matter how elaborate, is made of these knots, whether it be made of one or two threads. A careful study of these directions will give you a clear understanding of how to make the tatting shown in the following pages.

How to make the Picot

WHEN you make the first stitch of the knot, do not bring the stitch close to the last knot made, but leave a space long or short as directed, then make the second stitch and bring that close to the

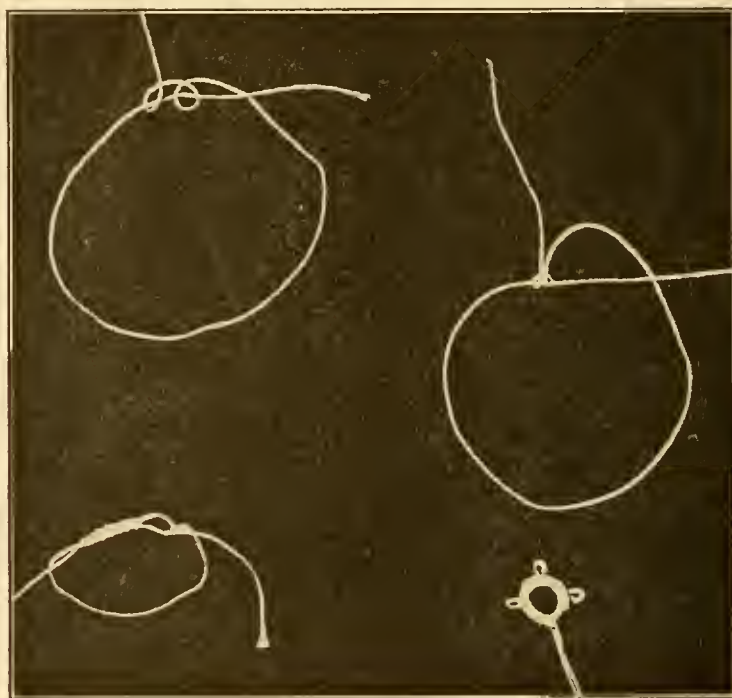
right size as you work. The little finger will come in play and do the work for you. In this way: You will learn that by giving the thread a jerk with the little finger it will make the ring on the left hand larger and so, without your knowing it, this will take place. All the fingers of the left hand will come in play as you go on with the work, and by degrees you will learn to work so that you will be able to talk, too.

How to work with two threads

WHEN you work with two threads, you generally begin with a ring. When you are winding the shuttle to work with two threads, you will then not have need to tie the ends. When your shuttle gives out and it needs re-winding, leave the end quite long so as to tie the end of the shuttle thread to it. This is done with a square knot.

To make a square knot

TIE the ends close to the work. Lay the left-hand thread over that of the right, put the left-hand



1—One complete knot open 2—Complete knot closed 3—Six knots
and one picot before being drawn up 4—One complete ring

first and bring the knot with the picot close to those already made.

When you find that the hand thread is getting small, just give the thread of the left hand a pull downward from the forefinger and thumb. As you go on with the work you will also find that it is best to go gently, even if you can work fast. It is not necessary to draw the thread hard in working. You will find that the knots will look more even if you do not pull your work too hard. It is best to give the rings a second pull so that they will not open later on, as you work. It is quite impossible to close the ring properly in the first attempt. You will have to pull the thread too hard and are liable to break the shuttle thread if you attempt to close the ring entirely with the first attempt. By-and-bye you will learn unconsciously to keep your ring just the

thread under the thread with the left hand, take the left-hand thread in your left hand, lay the right-hand thread over it, pass the left-hand end through the ring you have formed, take hold of the end with the right hand and draw the knot so that you can have a good look at it. You will have a loop within a loop. Draw this knot just as close to your work as possible, and draw both ends at once so as to make a neat knot. Now cut off the ends.

After you have made the ring that precedes the work on the second thread (work made with the spool thread is called a bar), if the bar has only a few knots, wind the spool thread, holding it the same as the shuttle thread, over the outstretched fingers of the left hand and wind it a number of times around the little finger to hold it firm. When you need to make, for example, a bar with five picots, it is best

to first wind the spool thread over the middle finger, then over the little. If your directions call for a bar of seven picots, then you may wind the spool thread around the middle finger, then the third finger, and lastly around the little finger. This will prevent you from unwinding the thread around the little finger and rewinding in order to give you enough thread to

complete the bar. Care must be taken when working with two threads so that you turn your work properly, or you will make the bar in the wrong place. For example, if you are going to make a bar with a ring at either end, you will have to turn your work up or down as the case may require. This you will have to determine.

Directions for Making Ring Tatting

SIX knots, one picot. Six knots, one picot, six knots, one picot, six knots. Draw shuttle thread up tightly so as to form a single perfect ring. Now, to make the second ring:

No. 3—Begin by leaving a little space from the first ring. Six knots. With a crochet hook, or a good-sized pin, pull the hand thread through the last picot of the ring just made, and put the shuttle through this loop and draw the thread close to the six knots previously made. Thus continue to make rings for the plain



No. 3



No. 4



No. 5

design of tatting. The ring with three picots in the center is made without a knot between each picot.

No. 4—The ring with five picots is made beginning with five knots, one picot, five knots, one picot, five knots, close.

three picots with knot between each picot, five knots, one picot, five knots, close.

No. 5—Three knots, one picot, three knots, five picots, one knot between each picot, three knots, one picot, three knots, close, three knots. Join to first picot of ring just completed and proceed to finish ring.

Simple Edges and Insertions for Handkerchiefs, Infants' Garments and Underwear

No. 6—*Edge*—Four knots between each picot in the small rings, eight knots between the single picots and one knot between each of the five picots, turn and repeat the larger ring, joining at the first picot. The insertion

is the large ring through which you can run ribbon. Sew on the garment as it is, or crochet a single stitch in each of the five picots with five in chain between the rings.



No. 6—Edge and Insertion

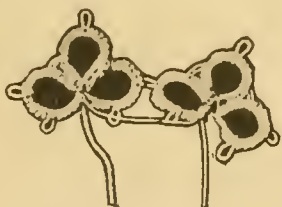


No. 7—Insertion

No. 7—*Insertion*—Four knots, one picot, four knots, three picots with one knot between each picot, four knots, one picot, four knots, close. Turn, repeat the ring. Turn, four knots, join to picot four knots, three picots

with one knot between each picot, turn. Proceed working these rings, joining each to the preceding one after making the first four knots of each ring.

No. 8—Clover leaf



No. 8—*Clover Leaf*—Six knots between each of the picots. The rings must be made close together.



No. 9—Insertion with two threads

No. 9—*Insertion*—Four knots between each picot in the rings—six knots in the connecting bars.



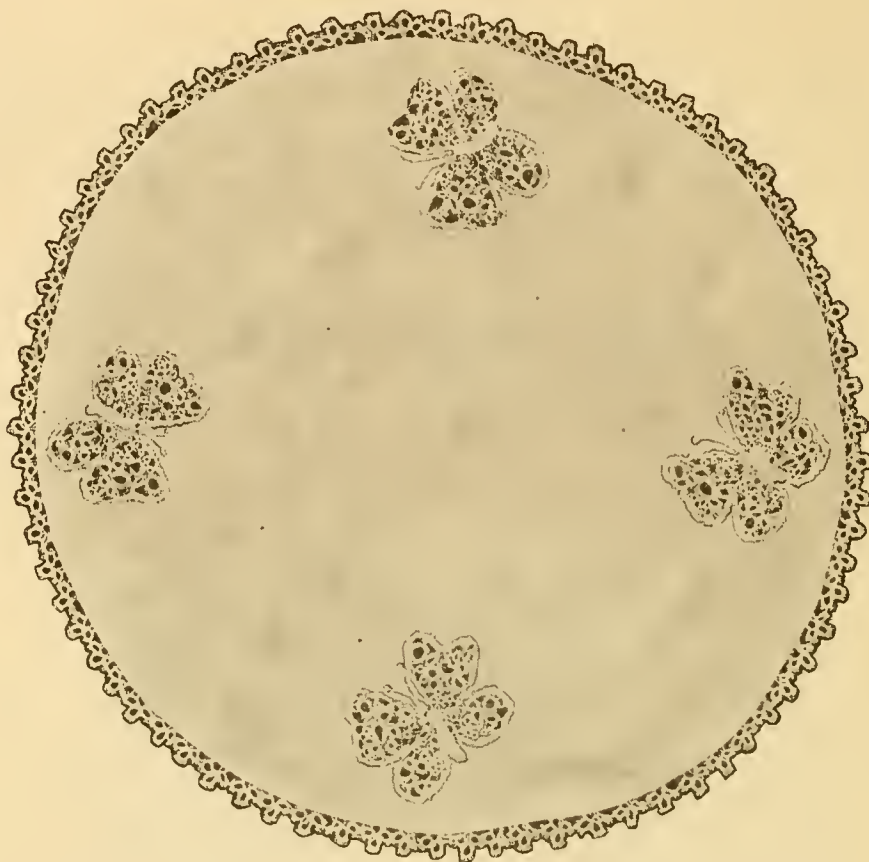
No. 10—Clover leaf insertion and edge, with two threads

No. 10—*Clover leaf insertion and edge with two threads*—Begin with a small ring. Four knots, one picot, four knots, five picots with one knot between each picot, four knots, one picot, draw together. With the spool thread work six knots, then make the second ring like the first. Then the bar with six knots. Proceed to make the clover leaf given before with six knots, one picot, six knots, one picot, six knots, one picot, six knots, one picot, six knots, close and repeat three times to make three rings of leaf. Repeat bar with six knots, then two small rings, then a clover leaf.

No. 11—Edge and beading for underwear



No. 11—*Edge and insertion. Two threads*—Ring: Six knots one picot, four knots one picot, one knot one picot, one knot one picot, four knots one picot, six knots, close ring. With the spool thread: Eight knots, one picot, eight knots. With the shuttle: Six knots, join to the first picot toward you at the left and proceed to work like the first ring. Then proceed to work on the spool thread as the preceding bar. There are six chain crocheted between each picot in the centers of each bar.



A 36-inch centerpiece decorated with butterflies, and edge No. 8, made from 20 thread

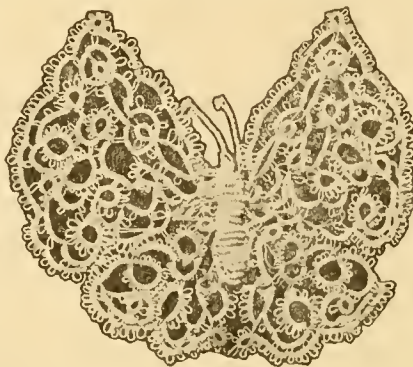
Butterfly No. 2. Two Threads

THE body is crocheted with a fine, straight steel needle, and made as directed for butterfly No. 1.

Directions for making the wings—A word about spacing: It would be utterly impossible for me to give you the exact length of thread for each space required in making this beautiful butterfly. You will have to look at the print of the butterfly, and use your good judgment. The spaces may be easily defined if you will read ahead a bit, and find out how large the ring will be when finished, and thus leave a space accordingly. If you make a few spaces, you will then see just how much you are to leave for the space which the following ring will occupy. You begin one-half of the butterfly with the eye. If you have just filled your shuttle there is no need for you to tie a knot, your threads are ready to go to work. If you have a shuttle and you want to add the spool or ball, tie a square knot, and cut off the ends close to the knot. Taking the knot between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, make a ring. Rings are all made with the shuttle thread alone, unless directed otherwise. Bars are all made with the spool or ball thread wound around the little finger of the left hand and the shuttle thread runs through the knots of the bars. All rings and bars are begun with a knot. There is one knot between each

picot unless directed. Make a long picot between the short picots. Always end the short picots with one knot. A knot follows a long picot, then the rest of the short picots follow.

Make a ring with 5 knots, 1 p, 5 knots, close. This is the eye. Leaving a tiny space, ring 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Turn this ring so that the p points toward you and the base of the ring from you (the base of a ring is the place where the ring is closed). Now make a bar with 3 ps, turn the ps of the bar toward you, make a ring, 3 knots, join to the p of the ring you made last; 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Turn, bar, 3 ps. Turn, 3 knots, join to p of small ring, 3 knots, 1 p, quite long, 3 knots, close. Turn, bar, 3 ps, turn, ring, 4 knots, join to the long p, 4 knots, 1 p, quite long p, 4 knots, close. Turn, bar, 5 ps. Turn, ring, 4 knots, join to the long p, 2 knots, 1 long p, 2 knots, 1 long p, 4 knots, close. Turn, bar, 7 ps. Turn, ring, 7 ps, join to the first long p. 3 ps, 1 long p, 3 ps, 1 long p, 3 ps, close. Turn, bar, 7 ps, join to the first long p. Bar, 7 ps. Turn, ring, 7 short ps without a knot between each p, join to the next long p, 4 knots, join to long p of small ring, 4 short ps, 1 long p, 4 short ps, close. Space, ring, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, join to long p between the short ps, 3 ps, join between the ring with the short ps and the next small ring, 3 ps, join between the



Nightgowns, chemise-yokes, combinations and collars, as well as centerpieces and towels are made attractive by these butterflies

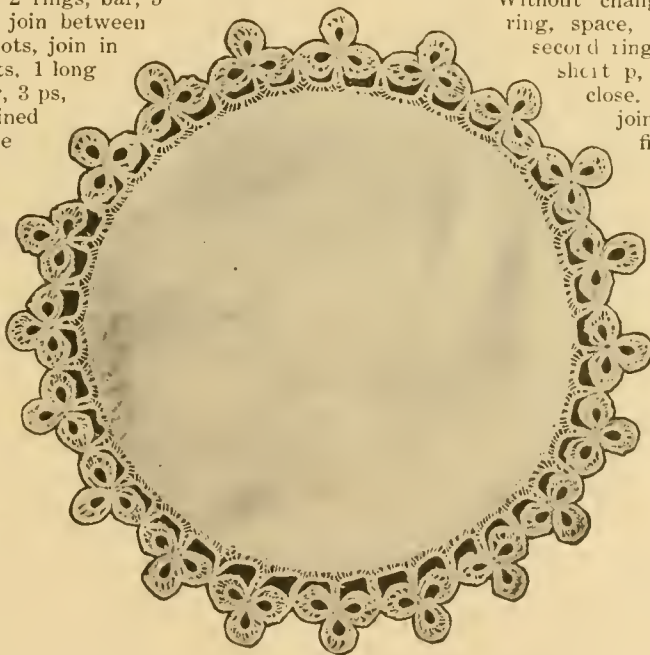
second and third small rings, 3 ps, close. Space, ring, 5 short ps, without a knot between the ps, join between the next 2 rings, 5 more short ps, close. Space, ring, 5 knots, join to the center of the 5 short ps, 3 knots, join between the next two small rings, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Space, turn, 3 knots, join to p of last ring, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close.

Turn the wing up. Space, ring, 5 knots, join to second space, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Leaving a space, thread around this ring you have just made, join the shuttle thread to the p. Beginning close at the join, 3 quite short ps, join between the ring with the short ps and the large ring, 7 ps, close. Space, ring, 5 ps, join to the center of the 7 ps, 3 ps, join in the last space, 5 ps, 1 long p, 3 ps, close. Space, ring, 5 short ps without a knot between, join to the first p from the base of the large ring, 3 short ps, 1 long p, 3 short ps, 1 long p, 3 short ps, close. Ring, space, 3 knots, join to the first long p, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Ring, space, 4 knots, join to p of small ring, 4 knots, join to long p, 4 knots, 1 p, 4 knots, close. Space, ring, 4 knots, join to p of small ring, 4 knots, join between the 2 rings with ps, 4 knots, 1 p, 4 knots, close. Space, ring, 3 knots, join to p of small ring, 3 knots, join to long p, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Leaving a space, join shuttle thread to bar. Bar, 5 ps, join between the next 2 rings. Bar, 5 ps, join between the next 2 rings. Bar, 5 ps, join between the next 2 rings, bar, 5 ps. Turn, ring, 5 ps, join between the first 2 rings, 3 knots, join in the next space, 3 knots, 1 long p, 3 knots, close. Bar, 3 ps, join between the joined p and the base of the ring. Bar, 5 ps, join in the last space. Leaving a little space, join shuttle thread to p of last ring, then join between the 2 rings, then join at

the bar. On these threads you will later on sew the body.

Now join back to the bar with the 5 ps, thus making 2 threads which you will sew to the body. You will not make the threads any tighter than those that you made in the first joining; if you do the thread will pucker the rest of the work. Hold the wing up, the eye down and pointing to the left. Beginning close at the bar make a ring with 3 ps, having 2 knots between each of the 3 ps, close. Leaving a space around this ring you have just made, join the shuttle thread to the center of the 3 ps. Space, ring, 3 knots, join to the next p of the same ring, 3 knots, join to the second p of bar, 3 knots, 1 long p, 3 knots, close. Space, ring, 3 knots, join to long p, 2 knots, now bring up the spool thread through the second p of bar. Slip the shuttle through this loop and draw down the spool thread, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Leaving a space, join shuttle thread to p of ring, then join to the last p of the same bar to which you made the other joins. Bar, 5 ps, turn, ring, 5 short ps, without a knot between, join in the first space, 5 short ps, 1 long p, 5 short ps, close. Turn, bar, 5 ps. Turn, ring, 5 ps, join in the long p, 5 ps, 1 long p, 5 ps, close. Turn, bar, 7 ps, join to the long p, bar, 7 ps. Turn, ring, 7 short ps, without a knot between, join to the center p of the 5, 3 short ps, 1 long p, 3 short ps, close. Space, join shuttle thread to long p.

Without changing position of work, ring, space, 5 ps, join between the second ring and the ring with the short p, 3 ps, 1 long p, 3 ps, close. Space, ring, 5 knots, join to the center of the first 3 ps, 5 knots, join to long p, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Leaving a space, join the shuttle thread to the p of ring, then without leaving a space, (Continued on page 8)



A beautiful clover-edge for a plate-doily, centerpiece, yoke or collar made from fine thread

Clover Border

MAKE a ring of 5 knots, 6 p (always with 1 knot between in every case in these directions where ps are mentioned), 5 knots, close. Now, continuing, attach another thread and make 8 knots, catch into first p of previous ring, 3 knots, catch into next p of first ring, 3 knots, catch into next p, and continue until you have worked into each p of the ring, after which make 8 knots and close this outside ring.

Now, with the single thread, make the small inner ring again; then continue with a double thread to make the outside ring. Continue with a third clover leaf, then fasten threads securely and cut them. Make sufficient of these clover leaves to go entirely around the doily or other article.

Arrange the clover-leaves as shown in the illustration, and sew them securely together.

Made from coarse thread this would be effective on towels, centerpieces and runners of heavy linen

Now, to make the stems, commence at one of the points where the leaves are sewed together, with 2 threads. Make 6 knots, 6 p, 6 knots,

and attach thread at base of group of 3 leaves. Then continue with the double thread, making 6 knots, fasten thread through last p of previous half ring (or stem). 6 p, 6 knots, and fasten in next junction-point of clover-leaves. Continue in the same manner until you have gone entirely down the strip.

The final edge may be done either with tatting or with crochet; the latter is quicker and far easier to sew to the linen, the tatting making a harder edge.

For the tatting, one makes with the double thread, 1 knot, catch into a p; 1 knot, catch into next p, etc., etc.

For the crochet, make 1 chain into a p, 1 chain; 1 chain into a p, 1 chain, etc., etc.

Butterfly No. 2 (Continued from page 7)

join between the ring with the short ps in small ring.

Then join between the next 2 rings. Turn the finished wing down and leave quite a space. Turn, 3 ps, join in the space between the join and the base of the same ring (that is, the ring below the one with the ps), 2 ps, join in next space, 2 ps, join in next space, 1 knot, 1 long p, 5 ps, close. Do not draw this ring tight. It should be oblong. Space, 2 knots, join to the first p of the oblong ring (from the base of the oblong ring), 2 knots, 1 p, 2 knots, close. Space, 3 knots, join to p of small ring, 3 knots, join to the next p of oblong ring, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Space, 3 knots, join to p of small ring, 3

knots, join to long p, 3 knots, close. Space, 5 short ps, without a knot between the ps, join to last space, 5 short ps, close. Join shuttle thread to bar, leaving a space long enough to go around the 5 short ps. Bar, 5 ps, join between the 2 first rings, bar, 5 ps, join between the next 2 rings, bar, 5 ps, join between the next 2 rings, bar, 3 ps, join between the large and small ring. Turn finished wing up, the eye pointing to the right. Ring, 2 knots, 3 ps, join to next space, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Turn, bar, 3 ps, join to first p of the ring you just made. Join in next space and p. Cut off ends, tie square knot, cut off close to the knot. You will now sew the wings to the body as directed for No. 1 butterfly.

Butterfly No. 3

RING, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Leaving a little space, ring, 3 knots, 2 ps with 3 knots between the ps. Bar, make 3 knots, 3 ps, with 3 knots between each p, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, 1 long p, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Turn the picots of this bar up, repeat this bar and join to long p. Repeat the first bar and ring, repeat the bar and join to long p of ring. Repeat the bar and join at base of ring. (Base of ring is where the ring is closed.) Hold the work so that the bars you made first are toward you. Repeat the bar and join to long p. Repeat the bar and join at the base of the ring. Repeat the bar and join between the base of the second ring you made and the bar thread. Join the shuttle thread to the center of the 3 ps of second ring. Bar, turn the eye down, repeat the same bar, and join to center p of bar. Ring, 1 knot, 5 ps. Join to center p of next bar, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Leaving a space around the p, join the shuttle thread to the center of the 5 ps of ring. Repeat the bar and join to the next p of same bar where you joined the last ring. Turn the eye to the left. Ring, 5 short ps, join to the center p of the next bar, 5 short ps, close. Turn, repeat the bar, join to center of the 5 short ps. Turn so that the eye points toward the left. Ring, 5 knots, join to the first p of the bar around the ring, 1 knot, join to the next p of same bar, 5 ps, close. Without changing position of work repeat the bar. Ring. Turn, 7 ps, join to center p of next bar, 7 ps, close. Turn eye down, repeat the bar, join to the center of the 7 ps of ring. Turn, 7 short ps, join to the next p of same bar where you made a join before, 5 knots, join to center p of next bar, 7 short ps, close. Turn eye down, repeat the bar, join to the center of the 7 ps. Turn eye up, ring 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, join to p of same bar, 7 ps, close. Turn eye down, repeat the bar, join to the center of the 7 ps, repeat the bar, join at the base of the ring, repeat the bar, join in the last p of the last bar, leaving a space, join the spool thread to the center p of bar. Leaving a little space, join to center of next bar. Leaving another space, join to center of next bar. Space, ring, 6 ps, join to the next p of same bar, 3 ps, 1 long p, 3 ps, close.

Turn the wing down and the eye to the right. Repeat the bar, join to the long p, repeat the bar, join to the third p of bar, turn eye up, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, join between the bar and the base of the ring with the short ps, 3 knots, 1 long p, 3 knots, close.



Dainty and fine for underwear or, of coarser thread, for pillows

Cut off thread ends quite long and tie a square knot, cut off the remaining ends. Now you are going to make the bars around this wing. Join the two threads between the second ring you made and the first bar. Be sure you tie a square knot.

Holding the eye to the left, beginning close at the bar, make a bar, 5 ps, join to the center of the 3 ps of bar in the preceding row. Make 3 more bars, making the join in the center p of each bar—thus making 4 bars to this point, bar, 2 ps, join in next p of same bar. Without changing position of work, ring, 3 short ps, 1 long p, 3 short ps, close. Repeat the bar, join in next p of same bar. Repeat the bar, join to center of the 5 ps in ring, repeat the bar, join in last p of next bar, 3 ps, join to first p of next bar, bar, 3 ps, join in next p of same bar. Bar, 3 ps, join in the long p. Bar, 3 ps, join in the first p of the next bar. Bar, 5 ps, join to second p of same bar. Bar, 3 ps, join to first p of next bar. Bar, 2 ps, join in next p of same bar. Bar, 5 ps, join over the first space with the 2 threads. Bar, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, join to the first p of the next bar and the 2 threads, repeat this last bar, join over the two threads in the next space. Repeat this bar, join at the base of the last bar. This completes the upper or the first wing.

Directions for Making the Second, or Lower Wing

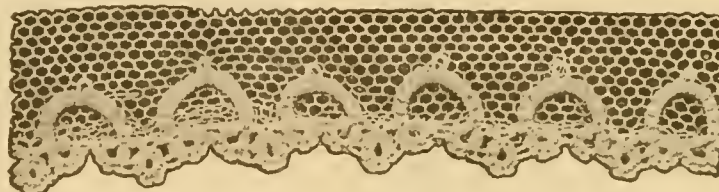
HOLDING the wing up and the eye to the left, join the spool thread to the first p of bar. Space, ring, 3 knots, join to p of next bar, 3 knots, 2 ps with 3 knots between the ps, close. Leaving a little space, 5 short ps, join to center p of small ring, 3 short ps, join to p of next bar. Turn eye down, bar, 5 ps, join to center of the 5 short ps. Turn eye up, repeat this bar, join to the center p of the 5 ps of bar of the finished wing. Turn wing down, eye to the left, ring, 5 short ps, join to the first p of next bar, 11 short ps, close.

Turn wing up, eye to the left. Bar, 5 ps, on the same bar, 3 knots, 3 ps with 3 knots between each p, join to the center of the 11 short ps. Without changing position of work, ring, 3 knots, join to the first p of bar, 3 knots, 1 long p, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Turn the wing down. Repeat the bar, join in the long p, bar, 4 knots, 3 ps, with 4 knots between each p, join to the first of the 5 ps to the right. Turn, bar, 7 ps, join to the center p of first bar. Bar, 5 ps, join to the second p. Turn wing up and eye to the right. Ring, 9 ps, join to p of next bar, 3 ps, 1 long p, 3 ps, close. Turn wing down, eye to the right,

bar, 3 knots, 3 ps, with 3 knots between each of the 3 ps. Join to the long p. Repeat this bar without turning, ring, 3 knots, join to first p of bar, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, 1 p, 3 knots, close. Join the spool thread to the top p of this ring, join to bar, leaving a space (that is, the bar between the 2 rings). Repeat the bar with 3 knots, 3 ps with 3 knots between the ps, join to the second p of ring (from the base). And over the two space threads, turn the wing up

and the eye to the right. Turn wing down, eye to the left, bar, 7 ps. Join at little ring. Bar, 5 ps, join in the first p of bar, without turning, ring, 3 short ps, 1 long p, 3 short ps, close, 7 ps, join to center p of next bar. Repeat the bar, join at the base of the ring and the bar. Cut off ends and tie a square knot. This completes the second or lower wing of butterfly.

For making body, see page one. Repeat the rings to complete the butterfly.



This new use of tatting on net footing makes a beautiful trimming

Narrow Tatted Edging for Net Ruffle

IN this edge, a fine net was used, the tatting being made of a No. 50 crochet cotton.

Start by making a group of 3 tiny rings, as follows, with the single thread: 2 knots, 1 p, 2 knots, 1 p, 2 knots, close first ring. Two knots, catch into last picot of first ring, 2 knots, 1 p, 2 knots, close ring. Third ring, 2 knots, catch into final picot of second ring, 2 knots, 1 p, 2 knots, close ring.

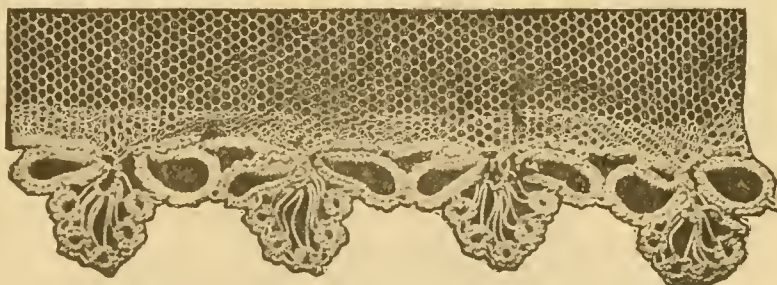
Fasten another thread at this point and continue as follows: Over double thread make 6 knots, 1 p, 6 knots.

The group of small rings is repeated, then the 6 knots, 1 p, 6 knots, on the double thread is again made.

In making the groups of small rings, do not draw them up too closely together, as the effectiveness of the design is largely produced by these tiny rings having been spread out to form an edge on the net.

If desired, the design may be reversed, *i. e.*, the large semi-circles on the double thread may be used to form a scalloped edge, in which case the tiny groups of small rings should be drawn closely together to lie upon the net.

This edge is suitable for handkerchiefs, infants' dresses, bonnets or sacks; for neckwear, fichus, underwear, aprons, vests, also for negligées and boudoir caps.



A beautiful edge for neckwear, underwear, centerpieces, luncheon sets. Made from gold or silver thread, this would be very effective on a chiffon blouse or for trimming an evening dress

Wide Tatted Edge Representing Groups of Flowers and Leaves

WORKING with the single thread, start a leaf as follows: 7 knots, 1 p, 7 knots, 1 p, 7 knots, 1 p, 7 knots, close ring, forming it into a long oval carefully. Do not try to pull ring up tightly; this would spoil the leaf-form.

Now fasten in a second thread, and with first thread make 1 knot to hold second thread firmly in position.

With first thread make the first flower in spray as follows, leaving the thread at least $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch long, or long enough to enable you to fasten flower against the final picot in the oval leaf. Make the flower-ring with 2 knots, catch into the above-mentioned picot, 2 knots, 1 p, 2 knots, close. Leave the thread sufficiently long to form a sort of stem to finish this flower; it should reach almost to the base or point of the leaf at the bottom of the group of flower-stems; now over the second thread, make 1 knot, after which you are ready to make the second flower in the group.

The flowers are all made in same manner as first one, only instead of making the first picot, you catch thread through the final picot of the preceding flower.

In each flower you make the stems a trifle longer, so that the central flower forms the apex of a tiny, cone-shaped spray. The final two flowers should have shorter stems. Between each flower, fasten the stems to the second thread with 1 knot.

After making the final flower and returning to the second thread with a knot, you are ready to make another leaf at the base of the spray.

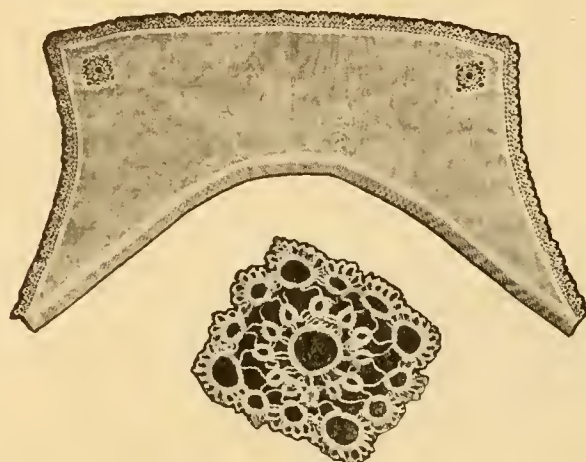
Using the single thread, make 7 knots, catch into final picot of last flower, 7 knots, 1 p, 7 knots, 1 p, 7 knots, close ring and shape carefully into leaf-shape of same size as first leaf.

Now, on 2nd thread make 7 knots, catch into final picot of last leaf; 9 knots, 1 p, 7 knots.

Now, form another leaf with the single thread; 7 knots, catch into picot just made on double thread; 7 knots, catch into central picot of previous leaf; 7 knots, 1 p, 7 knots, close leaf, pulling into shape.

Now make 1 knot over double or second thread, and from here start again to make the little spray of five flowers. Continue until you have the desired length.

The edge of the net may be rolled when this edge is applied, or a tiny hem may be made.



Medallion for collar

MAKE a ring with 12 ps, 2 knots between each p. Beginning with 2 knots, and ending with the twelfth p. Close, leaving a space about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. Hold the ring up and make a ring, with 5 knots, 1 p, 1 knot, join to first p of large ring, 1 knot, 1 p, 5 knots, close. Space, 3 knots, 13 ps, with 1 knot between each p, 3 knots, close. Turn this ring down. Space, 5 knots, join to p of small ring, 1 knot, join to the next p of first ring you made, 1 knot, 1 p, 5 knots, close. Turn, 3 knots, join to first p of ring with the 13 ps, 1 knot, join to the next p of same ring, 7 ps, with 1 knot between each p, 3 knots, close. Repeat the small ring, making the 2 joins. Turn, space, 3 knots, join to first p of ring with the 7 ps, 7 ps, 3 knots, close. Repeat the small ring, making the 2 joins. Turn, space, 3 knots, join to first p, 1 knot, join to next p, 13 ps, with 1 knot between each p, 3 knots, close. Repeat the 2 rings with the 7 ps, and proceed as directed until you come to the last ring with the 7 ps. You will now make 5 ps, turn the work to the left and join as though you were working on the wrong side.

Edge and Medallion for Collar

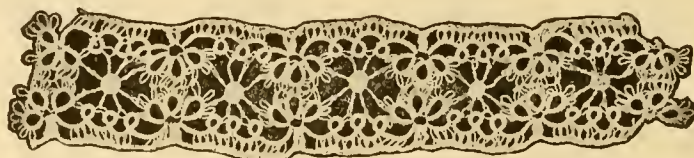


This edge is made from fine thread for the collar, but when developed in heavy cotton or linen it will be suitable for towels, pillow-cases and runners

Without changing position of work, 1 knot, join to the last p and finish the ring, close. Cut off the shuttle, leaving quite an end. With a crochet hook bring the end of the thread through the small ring at the base (which is where the ring is closed). Then bring the thread up through the last ring you made, and then through the first p, crochet 1 stitch; cut off the end. This medallion might be used on a centerpiece, joined together to form yokes on underwear or infants' dresses, or to edge a collar.

Edge of collar

RING 4 knots, 1 p, 4 knots, 1 p, 4 knots, 1 p, 4 knots, 1 p, close. Turn, leaving $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thread. Repeat 2 rings. Join third ring after first 4 knots in last p of first ring, turn. Ring 4 knots, join in third p of second ring, 3 knots, 1 p, repeat 9 times, 7 knots, close. Turn, leaving $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch of thread, ring 4 knots, join in last p of third ring, 4 knots, 1 p, 4 knots, 1 p, 4 knots, close. Turn, leaving $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thread, ring 4 knots, join in last p of large ring, 4 knots, 1 p, 4 knots, 1 p, 4 knots, close. Turn, leaving $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch of thread and repeat from beginning.



An insertion for underwear, children's dresses, bags, aprons and towels

ONE knot between each picot in these directions. Thread may be fine or coarse.

Commence with the group of 3 rings, as follows: (A) Make 6 knots, 5 ps, 6 knots, close; repeat twice, forming a group of 3 rings. Now, attach another thread and on it make 5 knots, 3 ps, 2 knots, make a ring with 6 knots, catch in final picot of last ring in group of 3, 3 knots, 1 p, 5 knots, close ring. On double thread make 2 knots, 3 ps, 2 knots; now form another small ring with 5 knots, catch into picot of first small ring, 3 knots, 1 p, 5 knots, close ring. On double thread make 2 knots, 3 ps, 2 knots. Make another ring with 5 knots, catch into picot of second small ring, 3 knots, 1 p, 5 knots, close ring. On double thread make 2 knots, 3 ps, 5 knots. Repeat from (A) until the strip is sufficiently long. A duplicate strip should be made for the other side of the insertion. In joining the two strips—which should be done during the process of tatting the

second strip—the three central picots of the central ring, in the group of three large rings, should be omitted; instead of making these picots in the duplicate strip, the thread should be caught through the picots in the first strip, always, of course, with 1 knot between each picot.

The outside edges may be finished with tatting, using two threads. Or it may be finished with simple chain-stitch in crochet. In either case, the worker must use sufficient stitches to make the edge lie straight; this depends upon the worker, therefore no set number of stitches for the edge can be given.

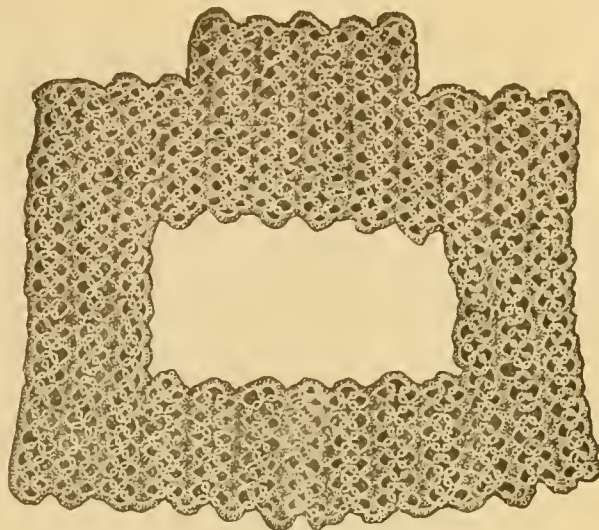
In each of the open spaces formed by the joining of the two strips of tatting, a spider-web is formed with the same thread used in the tatting. As may be seen from the illustration, this is formed by four threads running twice from side to side, the center then being woven with the needle, the thread run back again and fastened off securely.

A Most Dainty Yoke for Baby's Dress

Directions for Making the Yoke with the Forget-me-nots

GET your starting point as directed. Two threads. With the shuttle thread, seven knots, one picot, seven knots, close. With the spool thread, begin with the knot, make seven picots with one knot between each picot. With the shuttle, seven knots, join in picot of ring, seven knots, close. Make seven knots, one picot, seven knots, close. With the spool thread, holding the rings toward you, repeat the bar. Turn, and repeat the two rings (see narrow edge), to complete forget-me-not and so on.

You will continue making the first part until you have eighteen bars, thus also making eighteen forget-me-nots. You are beginning at the back of the shoulder. Continue making these rows until you have three complete rows of the design. Then make one row with seven forget-me-nots, when you come down to the seventh flower, make three more of the half of the row, then make four complete rows for the center-front of the yoke, coming down the last half of the row, making only seven complete flowers. Then make the three complete rows for the second shoulder part, making bars along the edge of the three complete rows until you



The yoke ready to sew in

come to the row of bars. Make four complete rows for one-half of the back, then make the second back part. Make two complete rows for the band, making it long enough to overlay a distance; lap the band over to the second flower. Cut off the remaining ends. To close the back of the yoke, sew the buttons on the same way, and make little loops to correspond. This yoke fits a child one year old. It is made of No. 60 cotton.



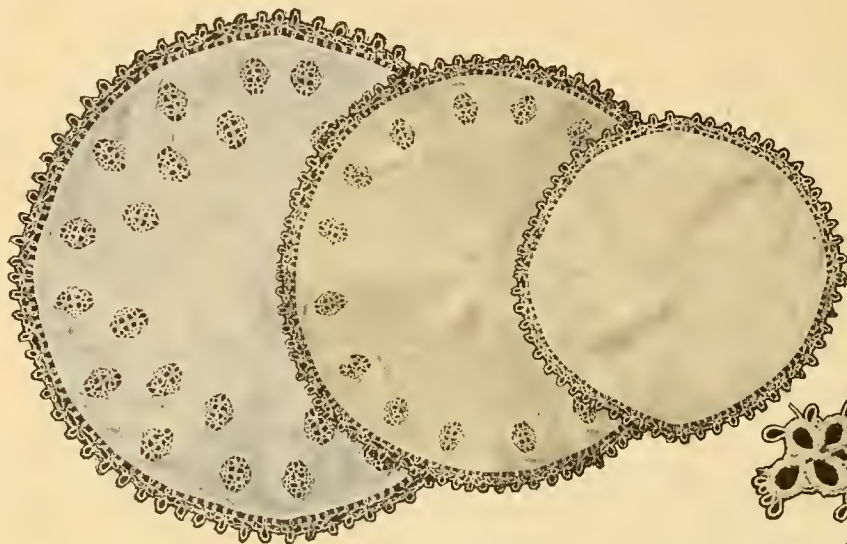
*Showing the completed dress, for which any foundation pattern may be used.
The cuffs are made by repeating the rows of forget-me-nots*



The beginning of the yoke



*Baby's bonnet, sack, bib and
slip dress may be finished
with plain ring tatting No. 5*



A luncheon set decorated in tatting



The medallion for the large pieces



Used for finishing the edges

Medallion for Centerpiece. Two Threads

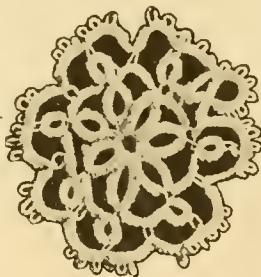
RING with the shuttle 3 ks, 3 ps with 3 ks between the ps, ending with the 3 ks, close. Repeat the ring, making the join in the first p. Repeat this ring. With the spool thread, bar, 7 ks, 1 quite long p, 7 ks. With the shuttle, 5 ks, join to the first p, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, close. Ring, 5 ks, join to the first p, 5 ks, 5 ps, with 1 k between each p, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, close. Ring, 5 ks, join to the first p, 2 more ps, with 5 ks between each p, close. Bar, 7 ks, join to p of bar, 7 ks. Repeat the 3 small rings, and then repeat the 3 large rings, ending with the bar. Join to the base of the first ring you made in this medallion. Tie a square knot, cut off the ends.

THE possibilities of tatting for use in dining-room linens are illustrated in the luncheon set of centerpiece, plate-dolly and bread-and-butter doily. The centerpiece is twenty-seven inches in diameter, edged with a simple border done in coarse

thread, and two rows of tatted medallions arranged in clusters. The twelve-inch plate-dollies are decorated with the same edge and a single row of medallions, while the small doilies are simply finished with the edging.

Edge for Centerpiece. One Thread

RING, 5 ks, 3 ps with 5 ks between each p. Turn and repeat the ring. Turn, 5 ks, join to p, 5 ks, 5 ps with 1 k between each p, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, close. 5 ks, join to p, 2 ps with 5 ks between each p, close. Bring the thread back through the first of the 3 rings which form the leaf and join. This is to bring the 3 rings close together, as they constitute the clover leaf. Now join the thread to the first p. Turn clover leaf down and repeat the first ring, making the join. Thus proceed from the beginning until you have made the required length. A pretty edge for towels, pillow-cases, children's dresses, underwear and aprons.



Another medallion for a luncheon set

Medallion. Two Threads

NINE ks, one quite long p, 9 ks, close. Turn this ring toward you. Ring, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, close. Bar, 3 ks, 1 p, 3 ks. Ring, 9 ks, join to the quite long p, 9 ks, close. Repeat the small ring and bar until you have made 7 large rings and 7 small rings, ending with the bar which you join to the base of the first large ring you made. Join the thread to the p of bar in the preceding row. Bar, 5 ks. Ring, 3 ks, 7 ps with 1 k between each p, 3 ks, close. Bar, 5 ks, join at the base of the next large ring. Bar, 5 ks, join to the first p of ring, 3 ps, with 1 k between

each p, join to p of small ring, 3 more ps, 5 ks, join to p of bar in the preceding row, 5 ks, 3 ps, with 1 k between each p, join to p of small ring. Thus proceed as directed until you come around to the ring you made in this row. After you have made the last join in the small ring, you will have to join the bar after making the 3 ps, to the first p of ring to correspond with the other side, then you will make the 5 ks. Cut off the threads, leaving quite an end, tie with a square knot after you have made the join at the base of the ring at the starting point on this row.

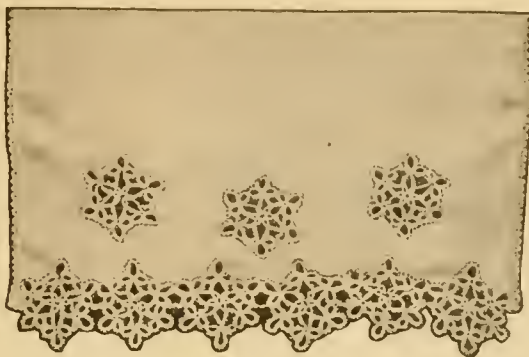
Clover Edge. Two Threads

FIVE ks, 1 p, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, close. Beginning close to this ring, 5 ks, join to first p, 11 ks, 3 ps, with 1 k between each p, 11 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, close. Beginning close to this second leaf of the clover, repeat the first leaf, making the join after the first 5 ks.



Another simple edge for linens, to be made from coarse thread or fine

Join, turn the clover leaf toward you and make a ring. 7 ks, 1 p, 7 ks, close. With the spool thread make 3 ks, 3 ps, with 1 k between each p, 3 ks. Ring, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, close. Repeat the bar. Then repeat the clover and then the bar. Thus proceed until you have made the required length.



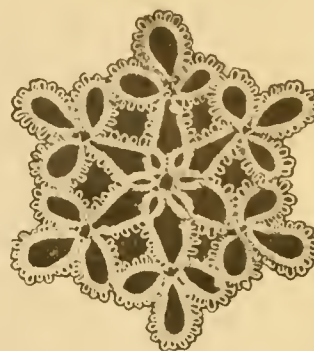
Directions for Making the Edge at the Side of the Runner

ONE k, 6 ps without a knot between the ps, 1 k, close. Leaving a little space thread which you will use to sew on the runner, repeat the ring, making the join after the first knot. Always make a knot after each join. Repeat until you have the desired length.

Medallion for Runner. Two Threads.

MADE with No. 20 crochet cotton or coarse linen thread. If you wish to make the runner of tan linen, you may use the tan carpet warp.

With the shuttle thread make a ring, 7 ks, 1 p quite long, 7 ks, close. With the spool thread make a bar, 5 ps with 1 k between each p. Ring, 3 ks, 13 ps with 1 k between each p, 3 ks, close. Ring close to this ring, 3 ks, join to first p, 16 ps, with 1 k between each p, 3 ks, close. Ring, 3 ks, join to first p, 13 ps, with 1 k between each p, 3 ks, close. Holding this clover leaf so that the center leaf points to the left, repeat the bar. Turn the work so that the ps of this bar point toward you, make 7 ks, join to the long p, 7 ks, close. Hold the clover leaf up



and the small ring between the finger and thumb, repeat the bar. (The picots must be opposite each other.) Without changing the position of your work, ring, 3 ks, 6 ps with one k between each p, join to the center of the 13 ps of the third leaf of the clover. Six more ps, 3 ks, close. This is the first leaf of the clover. Proceed to make the second leaf as directed. Then make the bar with the 5 ps, holding the center leaf of the clover to the left. Then repeat the small ring, making the join in the long picot, and thus proceed until you have made 5 small rings in the center, 5 complete clover leaves, and the first and second clover leaf of the sixth clover.

You will now make the first and second leaf of the clover, the 3 ks, and the 6 ps of the third clover leaf. Now here is the place where you will make the join. You have one-half of the third clover leaf made, now join to the center picot of the very first leaf you made. To do this you will have to lay your double to the left. Just fold the work over, then make the remaining ps to finish the leaf and close. Leaving the work as it is, repeat the bar, then the small ring, then the last bar. Cut off both threads long enough to tie, which you will do with a square knot. Then cut off the remaining ends close to the knot.

Medallion for Centerpiece or Nut Baskets

MAKE a ring with 10 ps, and 1 k between each p, close. Leave a space thread almost $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and make a ring. Three ks, 1 p, 2 ks, join to first of the 10 ps, 2 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, close. Leaving a tiny space, make 2 ks, close. Leaving a tiny space, make a ring, 5 ks, with 3 ps, having 5 ks between each p, ending with the 5 ks, close. Space, 2 ks, close. Tiny space, 5 ks, join to first p, 15 ps, without a knot between the ps, 5 ks, close. A tiny space, holding the ring you just made toward you, 2 ks, close. Tiny space, 3 ks, join to p of small ring, 2 ks, join to next p of center ring, 2 ks, 1 p, 3 ks, close. Tiny space, 2 ks, close. Tiny space, repeat the last ring, close, tiny space, 2 ks, close, tiny space, repeat the small ring that is joined to center ring, close. Tiny space, 2 ks, close, tiny space, 5 ks, join to first p of the 15, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, close. Tiny space, 2 ks, close. (The spaces are all tiny.) Space, repeat the small ring that is joined to the center ring, close. Space, 2 ks, close. Space, repeat the ring with the 15 ps, close. Space,



2 ks, close. Space, repeat the small ring joined to center ring, close. Space, 2 ks, close. Space, repeat the ring with 15 ps, space, 2 ks, close. Space, repeat the ring with the 3 ps with 5 ks, between the ps, close. Space, 2 ks, close. Repeat the ring with 15 ps, close. Space, 2 ks, close. Space, repeat the small ring joined to center ring, close. Space, 2 ks, close. Space, repeat the ring with 15 ps, close. Space, 2 ks, close. Space, repeat the small ring joined to center ring, space, 2 ks, close. Space, repeat the ring with the 3 ps, space, 2 ks, close. Repeat the ring with 15 ps, close. Space, 2 ks, close. Space, repeat the small ring joined to center ring, space, 2 ks, close. Space, repeat the ring with the 15 ps, making a join to the picot of first join of this row, thus closing the medallion. Space, 2 ks, join at the base of small ring around the center ring. These may be joined to form a yoke.



Suitable for night-gowns, chemises, children's dresses and novelties

Forget-me-not Insertion and Beading. Two Threads.

RING, 7 ks, 1 p, 7 ks, close. With the spool thread beginning with 2 ks and ending with two 2 ks, make bar with 5 ps with 1 k between each p. Repeat the ring, join to p. Bar, 9 ks, 1 long p (a good $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch), 9 ks. Repeat the ring with the 7 ks, 1 p, 7 ks, close. Repeat the bar with the 5 ps, then repeat the ring. Thus proceed until you have the desired length. You will have to end the work with the second ring. This is necessary so that you will have a good finish at either end of your work if you wish to use the insertion for a garment that is open in the front. If you wish to close your work so that the insertion will be closed forming a circle, you have begun with the rings, therefore, you will have to end your work with the bar of 9 ks, 1 p, 9 ks. Then you will join the work at the base of the first ring you made.

For insertion that is to be open, you will make a bar of 7 ps, then repeat the ring, join to p where

you have already made a join. Then repeat the bar with the 5 ps, and then you will repeat the ring and join in the same place where you have already made 2 joins. Thus you will have 4 rings in all. Then bar, 9 ks, join to long p, 9 ks, and then proceed working the rings and the bars until you come to the end of your work. Then finish with a bar of 7 ps, join to base of ring. Tie with a square knot, cut off the spool thread only. Now with the shuttle thread only, you will make the rings at the top and lower edge of the insertion. Join your thread to the first picot of the bar. Ring, 3 ks, 6 ps with 1 k between each p, 3 ks, close. Leaving a little space, join thread to third picot. Repeat (making the join in ring after the 3 knots) to the first picot of the first ring, join to fifth picot. Then make two more rings, join to the first picot of bar, repeat as directed from the beginning of this row, until you come to the end of the last bar with the 5 ps. Then make the rings as directed at the other end of the insertion.



Two Dainty Patterns in Tatting for Handkerchiefs

Blue and White

THIS dainty little pattern of tatting is done in blue and white No. 70 thread. Wind the shuttle with white and tie it to the blue. Ring, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, draw up, chain with the blue 10 ks, draw tight, again ring 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, and so on until the desired length, then go back and fasten in first picot of first ring, chain 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, and so on and fasten in every picot. This design may be used as a beading on underwear, babies' dresses, bonnets or children's clothes, or, in fine thread, for joining lace and insertion.

Lavender and White

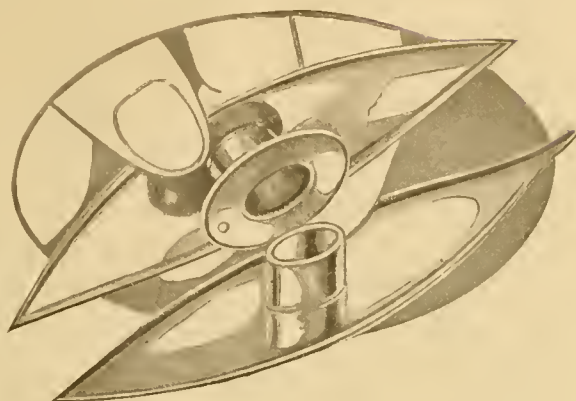
WIND the shuttle with lavender No. 70, tie to ball of white No. 70, using white for the chain or second thread, ring, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, draw up, chain 10 ks, ring, 5 ks, join in picot of first ring, 5 ks and draw up. So on until 4 little rings are joined together; in the third chain make a picot between the five double, chain 2 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, 1 p, 2 ks, ring, 5 ks, 1 p, 5 ks, draw up chain, 5 ks, join to picot in last chain, 5 ks, ring, 5 ks, join in picot of last ring and so on.



Beading-insertion with One Thread

THREE ks, 6 ps, with 1 k between each p, 3 ks, close. Leaving a little space, make 2 ks, close. Another little space, 2 ks, close. Repeat the ring. Turn the first ring you made up or from you, a little

space, 2 ks, close. A little space, 2 ks, close. Repeat the ring joining after the first 3 ks to the first p of ring. Thus proceed until you have made the required length. This is very pretty for underwear and children's dresses and it is very easy to do.



Buy a "Bob-o-link" Two-Piece Tatting Shuttle

Here is the shuttle that's easy to wind. Made of two pieces with tubing centers which telescope.

To wind, pull sides apart and wind thread as easily and quickly as on a spool.

Then put together; the sides hold firm and the tubing center keeps the points exactly opposite. Can't get out of "fix."

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Several styles and sizes: German Silver 25c; Sterling Silver \$1 to \$3; solid gold \$10 to \$20. If your jeweler hasn't the genuine "Bob-o-link" two-piece tatting shuttle, write us.

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For Tatting and Crocheting



From experience you know that Corticelli is the best silk for sewing and embroidering. We now invite YOU to try C M C Cordonnet—the new crochet cotton made by the Corticelli Silk Mills, which has a snowy whiteness, a sparkling lustre, and a round, even thread equal to any cotton made. C M C Cordonnet is best for lace-making, crocheting and tatting. Look for the “kitten head” trade-mark. Put up in three sized balls as follows.

Corticelli Mercerized Cordonnet

Corticelli Mercerized Cordonnet Art. 92 (Gold label) is put up full weight 7 10 oz. cotton on a ball (the same as D M C) and is made in Snow White in sizes 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and 80. Sold by dry goods stores.

Corticelli Mercerized Cordonnet Art. 66 (Silver label) is made in Snow White in sizes 3 to 100 and in Ecru in sizes 3 to 70; also in these colors in sizes 10, 30, 50, and 70 only: Pink No. 291; Beauty Pink No. 294; Light Blue No. 208; Blue No. 213; Yellow No. 345, and Wistaria No. 387. Linen No. 355 is made in sizes 3 to 70 inclusive. Price, white or colors, 10c per ball. By mail 1c extra.

Corticelli Mercerized Cordonnet in white and colors has more yards per ball than most other makes.

Corticelli Mercerized Cordonnet Art. 43, especially for tatting, a small ball containing 1/8 oz. of cotton in size 70 in white and the following six colors: Light Blue No. 208; Blue No. 213; Pink No. 291; Beauty Pink No. 294; Yellow No. 345 and Wistaria No. 387. Also in the following shaded colors: Shaded Blue No. 283, Shaded Pink No. 284, Shaded Yellow No. 285, and Shaded Wistaria No. 287. Price per ball, 5c. By mail 1c extra.



Made at the Corticelli Silk Mills, Florence, Mass.

Corticelli Crochet and Tatting Silk

A smooth, round thread, very high lustre made in a large number of beautiful colors.

This is the silk to use for tatting. It is also largely used for crocheting neckties, purses, beaded bags, etc., unless one prefers Corticelli Purse Twist, which is put up on long black spools. Select your favorite color from this list and order from your dealer. If he does not carry Corticelli in stock do not accept a substitute, but send direct to us and we will tell you where you can obtain “Corticelli.”



Popular Colors in Corticelli Crochet Silk

573.5 Wild Rose Pink	1192 Cream White
1075.5 Old Rose	1193 Cream
1075.8 Dark Old Rose	1134.5 Champagne
1075.4 New Rose	1124 Pongee
1032.6 Laurel Green	749.5 Yale Blue
1002.1 Fern Green	905 Baby Blue
612 Black	792 Copenhagen Blue
1039.3 Dark Lavender	915.2 Navy Blue
985 Violet	1092.4 Apricot
985 Old Gold	1166 Platinum Gray
1077.3 Rose	1076.4 Helen Pink
920.8 Persian Blue	1060 Searlet
1190 Blue White	1062 Cardinal
1191 Pure White	

Princess Pearl Crochet Cotton

A full size, lofty, smooth and lustrous thread of just the right spin and twist to produce the best results in crocheting and knitting bags, belts, sweaters, shawls, scarfs, collars and slippers.

Made in these beautiful colors: Blue No. 34; Ecru No. 358; Pink No. 300; Deep Pink No. 237; Blue No. 433; Brown No. 335; Green No. 46; Lavender No. 392; Yellow No. 344; Cream No. 176; Gray No. 384; Linen No. 355; Baby Blue No. 423; Tan No. 357; Light Yellow No. 342; Light Green No. 47; Black No. 470; White No. 474; Dark Green No. 45; Rose Pink No. 239; Dark Lavender No. 93; Dark Brown No. 337; Golden Orange No. 468; Baby Pink No. 235. Put up in two sized balls: Art. 453, No. 3 coarse and Art. 455, No. 5 fine, a big ball containing 1 1/2 oz. cotton each. Price per ball 25c; by mail 3c extra.

Art. 83 and Art. 85, small balls containing 1/2 oz. of cotton, made in colors 34, 46, 93, 235, 237, 300, 335, 337, 344, 355, 357, 358, 384, 423, 470, 474, and 476.

Instruction Books

Corticelli “**Lessons in Crochet**,” Book No. 1, beautifully illustrated, with simple instructions telling just how to take each stitch, showing new designs in edgings, insertions, boudoir caps, scarfs, shawls, sweaters, nut baskets, lingerie hats, etc. Price 10c.

Corticelli “**Lessons in Tatting**,” Over 150 original tatting models especially for those who love this beautiful form of needlework. Complete instructions for unusual designs in edgings, insertions, meallions, luncheon sets, doilies, nut baskets, table scarfs, candle shades, children’s dresses, lingerie waists, nightgowns, collars, yokes, etc. Postage paid, for 10c.

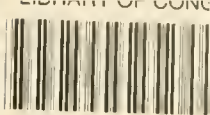
Corticelli “**Lessons in Crochet**,” Book No. 2, will be issued October 1, 1916. Beautiful models are now being designed for it and will include the very newest ideas in filet and other forms of crochet, with plenty of holiday suggestions. Price 10c, postage paid.

Corticelli instruction books are sold in nearly all Art Needlework Departments, or will be mailed on receipt of price.

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